

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

First Named Inventor	: Andrew A. Goldfine	
Appln. No.	: 09/787,497	
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Title	: IMPACT ABSORBING COMPOSITE	Examiner: William P. Watkins III
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EXHIBIT B

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, pp. 728-729 (Merriam-Webster, 10th ed.)

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absorption of an estate, a contract, or an interest in another, of a minor offense in a greater, or of an obligation into a judgment. 2 a: the act or process of merging b: absorption by a corporation of one or more others; also: any of various methods of combining two or more organizations (as business concerns)

mer-rid-i-an \mə-'rī-dē-ən\ n [ME, fr. MF *meridien*, fr. *meridien* of noon, fr. L *meridianus*, fr. *meridies* noon, south, irreg. fr. *medius* mid + *dies* day — more at MID, DEITY] (14c) 1 *archaic*: the hour of noon: MIDDAY 2: a great circle of the celestial sphere passing through its poles and the zenith of a given place 3: a high point 4 a (1): a great circle on the surface of the earth passing through the poles (2): the half of such a circle included between the poles b: a representation of such a circle or half circle numbered for longitude on a map or globe — see LONGITUDE illustration — **meridian** *adj*

mer-rid-i-o-nal \mə-'rī-dē-ə-nəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *meridional*, fr. LL *meridionalis*, fr. L *meridies*] (14c) 1: of, relating to, or situated in the south: SOUTHERN 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of people living in the south esp. of France 3: of, relating to, or situated on or along a meridian — **mer-rid-i-o-nal-ly** \-nəl-ē\ *adv*

meridional n (1591): a native or inhabitant of southern Europe and esp. southern France

mer-ri-ngue \mə-'ran\ n [F] (1706) 1: a dessert topping baked from a mixture of stiffly beaten egg whites and sugar 2: a shell made of meringue and filled with fruit or ice cream

mer-ri-no \mə-'rē-(j)nō\ n, pl -nos [Sp.] (1810) 1: any of a breed of fine-wooled white sheep originating in Spain and producing a heavy fleece of exceptional quality 2: a soft wool or wool and cotton clothing fabric resembling cashmere 3: a fine wool and cotton yarn used for hosiery and knitwear — **merino** *adj*

merism n *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk. *meros* part — more at MERIT]: possession of (such) an arrangement of or relation among constituent chemical units (tautomerism)

mer-i-stem \mer-'ə-stem\ n [Gk *meristos* divided (fr. *merizein* to divide, fr. *meros*) + *E-er* (as in *system*)] (1874): a formative plant tissue usu. made up of small cells capable of dividing indefinitely and giving rise to similar cells or to cells that differentiate to produce the definitive tissues and organs — **mer-i-ste-mat-ic** \mer-'ə-s-tə-'mat-ik\ *adj* — **mer-i-ste-mat-i-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

mer-is-tic \mə-'ris-tik\ *adj* [Gk *meristos*] (1894) 1: SEGMENTAL 2: involving modification in number or in geometrical relation of body parts (~ variation in flower petals) — **mer-is-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

mer-it \mer-'at\ n [ME, fr. MF *merite*, fr. L *meritum*, fr. neut. of *meritus*, pp. of *merere* to deserve, earn; akin to Gk *meiresthai* to receive as one's portion, *meros* part] (14c) 1: a obs: reward or punishment due b: the qualities or actions that constitute the basis of one's deserts c: a praiseworthy quality: VIRTUE d: character or conduct deserving reward, honor, or esteem; also: ACHIEVEMENT 2: spiritual credit held to be earned by performance of righteous acts and to ensure future benefits 3 a pl: the intrinsic nature of a legal case apart from considerations of circumstance, jurisdiction, or procedure b: individual significance or justification

merit vt (1526): to be worthy of or entitled or liable to: EARN ~ vi

1 obs: to be entitled to reward or honor 2: DESERVE

mer-i-toc-ra-cy \mer-'ə-tā-kra-sē\ n, pl -cies [merit + -o- + -cracy] (1958) 1: a system in which the talented are chosen and moved ahead on the basis of their achievement 2: leadership selected on the basis of intellectual criteria — **mer-i-toc-rat-ic** \mer-'ə-tā-'kra-tik\ *adj*

mer-i-t-o-crat \mer-'ə-tā-'krat\ n (1960) chiefly Brit: a person who advances through a meritocratic system

mer-i-to-ri-ous \mer-'ə-tō-rē-əs, -tōr-ē\ *adj* (15c): deserving of honor or esteem — **mer-i-to-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **mer-i-to-ri-ous-ness** n

merit system n (1879): a system by which appointments and promotions in the civil service are based on competence rather than political favoritism

merle also **merl** \mər-'(ə)l\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *merulus*; akin to OE *āsl* blackbird, OHG *amsla*] (15c): BLACKBIRD 1a

merle n [origin unknown] (1905): a bluish or reddish-gray mixed with splashes of black that is the color of the coats of some dogs

mer-lin \mər-'lən\ n [ME *merlioun*, fr. AF *merlin*, fr. OF *esmerillon*, aug. of *esmeril*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *smiril* merlin] (14c): a small compact Holarctic falcon (*Falco columbarius*) which has a broad dark terminal band on the tail and of which the upperparts are slate blue in males and dark brown in females — compare PIGEON HAWK 1

Mer-lin \mər-'lən\ n [ML *Merlinus*, fr. MW *Myrddin*]: a prophet and magician in Arthurian legend

mer-lon \mər-'lən\ n [F, fr. It *merlone*, aug. of *merlo* battlement, fr. ML *merulus*, fr. L *merle*] (ca. 1704): any of the solid intervals between crenellations of a battlement — see BATTLEMENT illustration

mer-lot \mer-'lō\ n, often cap [F] (ca. 1941): a dry red wine made from a widely grown grape orig. used in the Bordeaux region of France for blending

mer-maid \mər-'mād\ n [ME *mermayde*, fr. *mere* sea (fr. OE) + *mayde* maid — more at MARINE] (14c): a fabled marine creature with the head and upper body of a woman and the tail of a fish

mer-man \-man, -mən\ n (1601): a fabled marine creature with the head and upper body of a man and the tail of a fish

mero- *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk, fr. *meros* part — more at MERIT]: part

partial (meroblastic)

mero-blas-tic \mer-'ə-blas-tik\ *adj* [ISV] (1870): characterized by incomplete cleavage as a result of the presence of a mass of yolk material — compare HOLOBLASTIC — **mero-blas-ti-cal-ly** \-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

mero-crine \mer-'ə-kri-nē, -krīn-, -krēn\ *adj* [ISV, fr. *mero-* + Gk *kri-nein* to separate — more at CERTAIN] (ca. 1905): producing a secretion that is discharged without major damage to the secretory cells; also: produced by a merocrine gland

mero-mor-phic \mer-'ə-mōr-fik\ *adj* (ca. 1890): relating to or being a function of a complex variable that is analytic everywhere in a region except for singularities at each of which infinity is the limit and each of which is contained in a neighborhood where the function is analytic except for the singular point itself

mero-my-o-sin \mer-'ə-mī-ə-sən\ n (1952): either of two structural subunits of myosin that are obtained esp. by tryptic digestion

-merous *adj comb form* [NL -*meros*, fr. Gk -*meros*, fr. *meros* — more at MERIT]: having (such or so many) parts (dimerous)

Mer-o-vin-gian \mer-'ə-vīn-jē-'lən\ *adj* [F *mérovingien*, fr. ML *Merovingi* Merovingians, fr. *Merowaeus* Merowig 1458 Frankish founder of the dynasty] (ca. 1694): of or relating to the first Frankish dynasty reigning from about A.D. 500 to 751 — **Merovingian** n

mer-o-zo-ite \mer-'ə-zō-'itē\ n [ISV, fr. *mero-* + *zo-* + -ite] (1900): sporozoan trophozoite produced by schizogony that is capable of initiating a new sexual or asexual cycle of development

mer-ri-ment \mer-'i-mənt\ n (1576) 1: lighthearted gaiety or fun making: HILARITY 2: a lively celebration or party: FESTIVITY

mer-ry \mer-'ē\ *adj* **mer-ri-er**; -est [ME *meri*, fr. OE *myrge*, *myrg*, akin to OHG *murg* short — more at BRIEF] (bef. 12c) 1 *archaic*: giving pleasure: DELIGHTFUL 2: full of gaiety or high spirits: MIRTHFUL 3: marked by festivity or gaiety 4: QUICK, BRISK (a ~ pace) — **mer-ri-ly** \mer-'ē-lē\ *adv* — **mer-ri-ness** \mer-'ē-nəs\ n

syn MERRY, BLITHE, JOVIAL, JOVIAL, JOYLY mean showing high spirits or lightheartedness. MERRY suggests cheerful, joyous, uninhibited enjoyment of frolic or festivity (a merry group of revelers). BLITHE suggests carefree, innocent, or even heedless gaiety (arrived late in his usual blithe way). JOVIAL stresses elation and exhilaration of spirits (singing, dancing, and jocund feasting). JOVIAL suggests the stimulation of conviviality and good fellowship (dinner put them in a jovial mood). JOYLY suggests high spirits expressed in laughing, bantering, and jesting (our jolly host enlivened the party).

mer-ry-an-drew \mer-'ē-'an-(d)rū\ n, often cap M&A [merry + *Andrew*, proper name] (1673): a person who clowns publicly

mer-ry-go-round \mer-'ē-gō-'raund, -gō-\ n (1729) 1: an amusement park ride with seats often in the form of animals (as horses) revolving about a fixed center 2: a cycle of activity that is complex fast-paced, or difficult to break out of (the corporate ~)

mer-ry-mak-er \mer-'ē-mā-'kər\ n (1827): REVELER

mer-ry-mak-ing \-kiŋ\ n (1714) 1: gay or festive activity: CONVIVIALITY 2: a convivial occasion: FESTIVITY

mer-ry-thought \mer-'ē-'thōt\ n (1607) chiefly Brit: WISHBONE

mer-ry widow n, often cap M&W [The Merry Widow, operetta (1905) by Franz Lehár] (1964): a strapless corset or bustier usu. having garters attached

Mer-thi-o-late \('mər-'thi-ə-'lāt, -lāt\ trademark — used for thimerosal

mes- or **meso-** *comb form* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *mesos* — more at MID] 1: mic: in the middle (mesocarp) 2: intermediate (as in size or type) (mesomorph) (meson)

mes-a \mə-'sə\ n [Sp, lit., table, fr. L *mensa*] (1759): an isolated relatively flat-topped natural elevation usu. more extensive than a butte and less extensive than a plateau; also: a broad terrace with an abrupt slope on one side: BENCH

mes-al-li-ance \mə-'zāl-'yāns, mā-'zā-'li-ən(t)s\ n, pl **mesalliances** \-yāns-(əz), -li-ən(t)-səz\ [F, fr. *mes-* + *alliance*] (1782): a marriage with a person of inferior social position

mes-arch \me-'zärk, 'me-, -särk\ *adj* (1891): having metaxylem developed both internal and external to the protoxylem

mes-cal \me-'skal, mə-\ n [AmerSp *mezcal*, *mescal*, fr. Nahuatl *mezcalli* mescal liquor] (1702) 1: a small cactus (*Lophophora williamsii*) with rounded stems covered with jointed tubercles that are used as a stimulant and antispasmodic esp. among the Mexican Indians 2 a: a usu. colorless Mexican liquor distilled esp. from the central leaves of maguey plants b: a plant from which mescal is produced; esp: Maguey

mes-cal button n (1888): one of the dried discoid tops of the mescal

Mes-ca-le-ro \mes-'kə-'ler-(j)ō\ n, pl **Mescalero** or **Mescaleros** [AmerSp, fr. *mezcal*, *mescal* maguey, mescal liquor] (1844): a member of an Apache people of Texas and New Mexico

mes-ca-line \mes-'kə-lən, -lən\ n (1896): a hallucinatory crystalline alkaloid $C_{11}H_{19}NO_3$ that is the chief active principle in mescal buttons

mesdames pl of MADAM or of MADAME or of MRS.

mesdemoiselles pl of MADEMOISELLE

me-seems \mi-'sēnz\ vb impersonal, past me-seemed \-sēmd\ (15c) *archaic*: it seems to me

me-sem-bry-an-the-mum \mə-'zem-brē-'an(t)-thə-'mə-m\ n [NL, irreg. fr. Gk *mesembria* midday (fr. *mes-* + *hēmera* day) + *anthemon* flower, fr. *anthos* — more at ANTHOLOGY] (1753): any of a genus (*Mesembryanthemum*) of chiefly southern African fleshy-leaved herbs or subshrubs of the carpetweed family

mes-en-ceph-a-lon \me-'zen-'se-fə-'lān, mē-, -zēn-, -sen-, -sēn-, -lən\ n [NL] (1846): MIDBRAIN — **mes-en-ce-phal-ic** \-zen(t)-sə-'fə-līk, -zēn(t)-, -sen(t)-, -sēn(t)-\ *adj*

mes-en-chy-mal \mə-'zēn-kə-'māl, -sēn-, me-'zēn-'ki-māl, mē-, -sēn-\ *adj* [ISV] (1886): of, resembling, or being mesenchyme

mes-en-chyme \me-'zēn-'kim, 'me-, -sēn-\ n [G *Mesenchym*, fr. *mes-* + NL -*enchyma*] (1888): loosely organized undifferentiated mostly mesodermal cells that give rise to such structures as connective tissues, blood, lymphatics, bone, and cartilage

mes-en-ter-on \('me-'zen-tə-'rān, mē-, -sēn-, -rən\ n, pl -tera \-tə-'rə\ [NL] (1877): the part of the alimentary canal that is developed from the archenteron and is lined with hypoblast

mes-en-ter-y \me-'zēn-'ter-ē, -sēn-\ n, pl -ter-ies [ME *mesenterie*, fr. MF & ML *Mesentere*, fr. ML *mesenterion*, fr. Gk, fr. *mes-* + *enteron* intestine — more at ENTER-] (15c) 1 a: one of more vertebrate membranes that consist of a double fold of the peritoneum and invest the intestines and their appendages and connect them with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity b: a fold of membrane comparable to a mesentery and supporting a viscus (as the heart) that is not a part of the digestive tract 2: a support or partition in an invertebrate like the vertebrate mesentery — **mes-en-ter-ic** \me-'zēn-'ter-ik, -sēn-\ *adj*

mesh \mesh\ n [ME, prob. fr. MD *maesche*; akin to OHG *masc* mesh, Lith *mazgos* knot] (14c) 1: one of the openings between the threads or cords of a net; also: one of the similar spaces in a network — often used to designate screen size as the number of openings per



mescal 1

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erus, fr. Gk. *merēs*, fr. *meros* — more at 1y) parts (dimerous)
merovian *adj* [F *mérovingien*, fr. ML *Merovius* Merowing 458 Frankish founder of relating to the first Frankish dynasty 751] — *Merovingian* *n*
ISV, fr. *mero* + *zo* + *-ite* (1900): a d by schizogony that is capable of initiative of development
 1576) 1: lighthearted gaiety or fun celebration or party: *FESTIVITY*
-est [ME *mer*, fr. OE *myrge*, *merge*: are at BRIEF] (bef. 12c) 1 *archaic*: giv- full of gaiety or high spirits: MIRTHFUL y 4: QUICK, BRISK (a ~ pace) — *mer- ness* \mer-ē-nəs/ *n*
 /IAL JOLLY mean showing high spirits or sts cheerful, joyous, uninhibited enjoy- erry group of revelers), BLITHE suggests edless gaiety (arrived late in his usual lation and exhilaration of spirits (sing- ing), JOVIAL suggests the stimulation of r (dinner put them in a jovial mood), ressed in laughing, bantering, and jest- e party)
drūn *n*, often cap *M&A* [merry + An- erson who clowns publicly
 raund, -gə- \n (1729): 1: an amuse- in the form of animals (as horses) re- 2: a cycle of activity that is complex, out of (the corporate ~)
 \n (1827): REVELER
) 1: gay or festive activity: CONVIVI- FESTIVITY
 (1607) chiefly Brit: WISHBONE
 W (The Merry Widow, opera (1905) pless corset or bustier usu. having gar- t, -lət/ trademark — used for thimero-
 Gk, fr. *mesos* — more at MID) 1: mid intermediate (as in size or type) *meso-*
 fr. L *mensa* (1759): an isolated relation usu. more extensive than a butte ; also: a broad terrace with an abrupt
mā-zā-li-ən(t)s *n*, pl *mésalliances* *mēs-mis- + alliance* (1782): a mar- cial position
k *adj* (1891): having metaxylem de- tal to the protoxylem
 erSp *mezcal*, *mescal*, *quor* (1702) 1: a *msil* with rounded rills that are used as sp. among the Mexi- less Mexican liquor l leaves of maguey *mezcal* is produced;
 of the dried discoid
n, pl *Mescalero* or *cal*, *mescal* maguey, nber of an Apache o
 n (1896): a halluci- H₁NO₃ that is the utions
 DAME or of MRS.
 ELLE
personal, past me- it seems to me
 zem-brē-ān(t)-thə-məm/ *n* [NL, irreg. zē + *hēmera* day] + *antheion* flower, y) (1753): any of a genus (*Mesembry-* African fleshy-leaved herbs or sub-
 -lə-lān, mē-, -zēn-, -sen-, -sēn-, -lən/ *n*
mes-en-ce-phal-ic \-zen(t)-sə-ˈfə-lik/
 ol, -sep-, mē-zēn-ˈki-mōl, mē-, -sēn-/ or being mesenchyme
 ē-, -sēn-/ *n* [G *Mesenchym*, fr. *mes-* + -ized undifferentiated mostly mes- such structures as connective tissues, tilage
 , mē-, -sēn-, -rən/ *n*, pl -tera \-tə-rə/ imentary canal that is developed from a hypoblast
 -l *n*, pl -ter-ies [ME *mesenterie*, fr. AL *mesenterion*, fr. Gk, fr. *mes-* + *en-*] (15c) 1 *a*: one or more vertebrate able fold of the peritoneum and invest ges and connect them with the dorsal : a fold of membrane comparable to a us (as the heart) that is not a part of t or partition in an invertebrate like the -ter-ic \mē-zēn-ˈter-ik, -sēn-/ *adj*
 MD *masche*; akin to OHG *masca* 1: one of the openings between the one of the similar spaces in a network n size as the number of openings per



mescal 1

linear inch 2 *a*: the fabric of a net b: a woven, knit, or knotted material of open texture with evenly spaced holes c: an arrangement of interlocking metal links used esp. for jewelry 3 *a*: an interlocking or intertwining arrangement or construction: NETWORK b: WEB. SNARE — usu. used in pl. 4: working contact (as of the teeth of gears) (in ~) — *meshed* \mesh-t/ *adj*
mesh *vi* (ca. 1547) 1 *a*: to catch in the openings of a net b: EN- MESH, ENTANGLE 2: to cause to resemble network 3 *a*: to cause (as gears) to engage b: to coordinate closely: INTERLOCK ~ *vi* 1: to become entangled in or as if in meshes 2: to be in or come into mesh — used esp. of gears 3: to fit or work together properly: COORDI- NATE
me-shuga or *me-shug-ge* also *me-shug-ah* or *me-shug-gah* \mə-ˈshū- gə/ *adj* [Yiddish *meshuge*, fr. Heb *mēshugā*] (1892): CRAZY, FOOLISH
me-shug-gen-er \-shū-gə-nər/ *n* [Yiddish *meshugener*, fr. *meshuge*] (1900): a foolish or crazy person
mesh-work \ˈmesh-wərk/ *n* (1830): NETWORK (a vascular ~)
me-si-al \mē-zē-əl, -sē- / *adj* (1803) 1: MIDDLE, MEDIAN 2: of, relat- ing to, or being the surface of a tooth that is next to the tooth in front of it or that is closest to the middle of the front of the jaw — compare DISTAL 2 — *me-si-al-ly* \-zē-əl/ *adv*
me-sic \mē-zik, mē-, -sik/ *adj* [mes- + -ic] (1926): characterized by, relating to, or requiring a moderate amount of moisture (a ~ habitat) (a ~ plant) — compare HYDRIC, XERIC
mesic *adj* [meson + -ic] (1939): of or relating to a meson
mes-mer-ic \mēz-mer-ik also mes- / *adj* (1829) 1: of, relating to, or induced by mesmerism 2: FASCINATING, IRRESISTIBLE — *mes-mer-ic- ally* \-i-ˈk(ə)-lē/ *adv*
mes-mer-ize Brit var of MESMERIZE
mes-mer-ism \mēz-mə-ˈrī-zəm also mes- / *n* [F. A. Mesmer] (1784) 1: hypnotic induction held to involve animal magnetism; broadly 2: HYPNOTISM 2: hypnotic appeal — *mes-mer-ist* \-rɪst/ *n*
mes-mer-ize \-mə-ˈrīz/ *v* -ized, -iz-ing (1829) 1: to subject to mes- merism; also 2: SPELLBIND, FASCINATE — *mes-mer-izer* *n*
mesne \ˈmēn/ *adj* [AF, alter. of MF *melen* — more at MEAN] (1548) 1: INTERMEDIATE, INTERVENING — used in law
mesne lord *n* (1614): a feudal lord who holds land as tenant of a supe- rior (as a king) but who is lord to his own tenant
meso- — see MES-
me-so-carp \mē-zə-ˈkärp, mē-, -sə- / *n* (1849): the middle layer of a pericarp — see ENDOCARP illustration
me-so-cy-clone \mē-zə-ˈsī-klōn, mē-, -sə- / *n* (1975): a rapidly rotating air mass within a thunderstorm that often gives rise to a tor- nado
me-so-derm \mē-zə-ˈdɔrm, mē-, -sə- / *n* [ISV] (1873): the middle of the three primary germ layers of an embryo that is the source of many bodily tissues and structures (as bone, muscle, connective tissue, and dermis); broadly: tissue derived from this germ layer — *me-so-der- mal* \mē-zə-ˈdər-məl, mē-, -sə- / *adj*
me-so-glea or *me-so-gloea* \mē-zə-ˈglē-ə, mē-, -sə- / *n* [NL, fr. *mes-* + LGK *glōia*, *glia* glue — more at CLAY] (1886): a gelatinous substance between the endoderm and ectoderm of sponges or coelenterates
Me-so-lith-ic \-li-thik/ *adj* [ISV] (1866): of, relating to, or being a transitional period of the Stone Age between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic
me-so-mere \mē-zə-ˈmɪr, mē-, -sə- / *n* (ca. 1900): a blastomere of medium size; also: an intermediate part of the mesoderm
me-so-morph \mē-zə-ˈmɔrf, mē-, -sə- / *n* [mesoderm + -morph] (1940) 1: a mesomorphic body or person
me-so-morph-ic \mē-zə-ˈmɔrf-ik, mē-, -sə- / *adj* [mesoderm + -morphic; fr. the predominance in such types of structures developed from the mesoderm] (1940) 1: of or relating to the component in W. H. Sheldon's classification of body types that measures esp. the degree of muscularity and bone development 2: having a husky muscular body build — *me-so-morph-y* \mē-zə-ˈmɔrf-ē, -sə- / *n*
me-son \mē-zən, mā-, mē-, -sən/ *n* [ISV *mes-* + -2-on] (1939): any of a group of fundamental particles (as the pion and kaon) made up of a quark and an antiquark that are subject to the strong force and have zero or an integer number of quantum units of spin — *me-son-ic* \mē-ˈzə-nik, mā-, mē-, -sə- / *adj*
me-so-neph-ros \mē-zə-nē-ˈfrəs, mē-, -sə-, -ˈfräs/ *n*, pl -neph-roi \-frɔi/ [NL, fr. *mes-* + Gk *nephros* kidney — more at NEPHRITIS] (1887): either member of the second and midmost of the three paired vertebrate renal organs that functions in adult fishes and amphibians but functions only in the embryo of reptiles, birds, and mammals in which it is replaced by a metanephros in the adult — compare META- NEPHROS, PRONEPHROS — *me-so-neph-ric* \-ˈfrɪk/ *adj*
me-so-pause \mē-zə-ˈpōz, mē-, -sə- / *n* [mesosphere + *pause*] (1950) 1: the upper boundary of the mesosphere where the temperature of the atmosphere reaches its lowest point
me-so-pe-lag-ic \mē-zə-pə-ˈlə-jik, mē-, -sə- / *adj* (1947): of or relating to oceanic depths from about 600 feet to 3000 feet (200 to 1000 meters)
me-so-phyl \mē-zə-ˈfɪl, mē-, -sə- / *n* [NL *mesophyllum*, fr. *mes-* + Gk *phylon* leaf — more at BLADE] (1839): the parenchyma between the epidermal layers of a foliage leaf — *me-so-phyl-lic* \mē-zə-ˈfɪ-lik, mē-, -sə- / or *me-so-phyl-lous* \-ləs/ *adj*
me-so-phyte \mē-zə-ˈfɪt, mē-, -sə- / *n* [ISV] (1899): a plant that grows under medium conditions of moisture — *me-so-phyt-ic* \mē-zə-ˈfɪ-tik, mē-, -sə- / *adj*
me-so-scale \mē-zə-ˈskāl, mē-, -sə- / *adj* (1956): of intermediate size; esp.: of or relating to a meteorological phenomenon approximately 10 to 1000 kilometers in horizontal extent (~ cloud pattern)
me-so-some \-səm/ *n* (1960): an organelle of bacteria that appears as an invagination of the plasma membrane and functions either in DNA replication and cell division or excretion of exoenzymes
me-so-sphere \-ˈsfɪr/ *n* (1950): the part of the earth's atmosphere between the stratosphere and the thermosphere in which temperature decreases with altitude to the atmosphere's absolute minimum of about -112°F (-80°C) — *me-so-spher-ic* \mē-zə-ˈsfɪr-ik, mē-, -sə-, -ˈsfɪr-/ *adj*
me-so-the-li-o-ma \mē-zə-thē-ˈli-ə-mə, mē-, -sə- / *n* [F. A. Mesmer] (1884) 1: a malignant tumor derived from the mesothelium (as that lining the peritoneum)

me-so-the-li-um \-thē-ˈli-əm/ *n*, pl -lia \-lē-ə/ [NL, fr. *mes-* + *epithe- lium*] (1886): epithelium derived from mesoderm that lines the body cavity of a vertebrate embryo and gives rise to epithelia (as of the peritoneum, pericardium, and pleurae), striated muscle, heart muscle; and several minor structures — *me-so-the-li-al* \-lē-əl/ *adj*
me-so-tho-rac-ic \-thə-ˈrə-ˈsɪk/ *adj* (1839): of or relating to the meso- thorax
me-so-tho-rax \-thor-aks, -thor- / *n* [NL] (ca. 1826): the middle of the three segments of the thorax of an insect — see INSECT illustration
me-so-tro-phic \mē-zə-ˈtrɔ-fik, mē-, -sə-, -ˈtrə-fik/ *adj* (1940) of a body of water: having a moderate amount of dissolved nutrients — compare EUTROPHIC, OLIGOTROPHIC
Me-so-zo-ic \-zō-ˈɪk/ *adj* (1840): of, relating to, or being an era of geological history comprising the interval between the Permian and the Tertiary or the corresponding system of rocks that was marked by the presence of dinosaurs, marine and flying reptiles, ammonites, ferns, and gymnosperms and the appearance of angiosperms, mammals, and birds — see GEOLOGICAL TIME table — *Mesozoic* *n*
mes-quite \mə-ˈskēt, mē-, -sə- / *n* [AmerSp, fr. Nahuatl *mizquitl*] (1759): any of several spiny leguminous trees or shrubs (genus *Prosopis* and esp. *P. glandulosa*) chiefly of the southwestern U.S. that often form extensive thickets and have sweet pods eaten by livestock; also: the wood of the mesquite used esp. in grilling food
mess \mes/ *n* [ME *mes*, fr. MF, fr. LL *missus* course at a meal, fr. *missus*, pp. of *mittere* to put, fr. L, to send — more at SMITE] (14c) 1: a quantity of food: a *archaic*: food set on a table at one time b: a prepared dish of soft food; also: a mixture of ingredients cooked or eaten together c: enough food of a specified kind for a dish or a meal (picked a ~ of peas for dinner) 2 *a*: a group of persons who regu- larly take their meals together; also: a meal so taken b: a place where meals are regularly served to a group: MESS HALL 3 *a*: a dis- ordered, untidy, offensive, or unpleasant state or condition (your room is in a ~) b: one that is disordered, untidy, offensive, or unpleasant usu. because of blundering, laxity, or misconduct (the movie) is a ~, as sloppy in concept as it is in execution — Judith Crist (made a ~ of his life)
mess *vi* (14c) 1: to provide with meals at a mess 2 *a*: to make dirty or untidy: DISARRANGE (warned not to ~ up your room) b: to mix up: BUNGLÉ (really ~ed up my life) 3: to interfere with (mag- netic storms that ~ up communications — Time) 4: to rough up: MANHANDLE (~ him up good so he won't double-cross us again) ~ *vi* 1: to take meals with a mess 2: to make a mess 3 *a*: PUTTER, TRIFLE (small boys and girls who like to ~ around with paints) b: to handle or play with something esp. carelessly (don't ~ with my cam- era) — often used with *around* c: to take an active interest in some- thing or someone (~ing around with new video techniques); also: IN- TERFERE, MEDDLE (~ing in other people's affairs) (you'd better not ~ with me) 4: to become confused or make an error — usu. used with *up* (got another chance and didn't want to ~ up again)
mess-age \mē-sij/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML *missaticum*, fr. L *missus*, pp. of *mittere*] (14c) 1: a communication in writing, in speech, or by signals 2: a messenger's errand or function 3: an underlying theme or idea
mess-age *vb* *mes-saged*; *mes-sag-ing* *vi* (1583) 1: to send as a mes- sage or by messenger 2: to send a message to ~ *vi*: to communi- cate by message
mes-a-line \mē-sə-ˈlēn/ *n* [F] (ca. 1890): a soft lightweight silk dress fabric with a satin weave
mes-san \mē-sən/ *n* [ScGael *méasan*] (15c) chiefly Scot: LAPDOG 1 *mess around* *vi* (ca. 1932) 1: to waste time: DAWDLE IDLE 2 *a*: ASSOCIATE (don't mess around with admirals much — K. M. Dodson) b: FLIRT, PHILANDER (caught him messing around with my wife)
messeigneurs *pl* of MONSIEUR
mes-sen-ger \mē-sən-ˈjər/ *n* [ME *messangere*, fr. OF *messagier*, fr. *mes- sage*] (14c) 1: one who bears a message or does an errand: as a *archaic*: FORERUNNER, HERALD b: a dispatch bearer in government or military service c: an employee who carries messages 2: a light line used in hauling a heavier line (as between ships) 3: a substance (as a hormone) that mediates a biological effect 4: MESSENGER RNA
messenger RNA *n* (1961): an RNA produced by transcription that carries the code for a particular protein from the nuclear DNA to a ribosome in the cytoplasm and acts as a template for the formation of that protein — compare TRANSFER RNA
mess hall *n* (1862): a hall or building (as on an army post) in which mess is served
mes-si-ah \mə-ˈsi-ə/ *n* [Heb *māshiah* & Aram *mēshihā*, lit., anointed] 1 *cap* *a*: the expected king and deliverer of the Jews b: JESUS 1 2: a professed or accepted leader of some hope or cause — *mes-si-ah- ship* \-ship/ *n*
mes-si-an-ic \mē-sē-ˈə-nik/ *adj* [prob. fr. F *messianique*, fr. *mes- sianisme*] (ca. 1834) 1: of or relating to a messiah 2: marked by idealism and an aggressive crusading spirit (a ~ sense of historic mis- sion — Edmond Taylor)
mes-si-a-nism \mē-sē-ˈə-ni-zəm; mə-ˈsi-ə, mē-/ *n* [F *messianisme*, fr. *messie* messiah + -*anisme* (as in *christianisme* Christianity)] (1876) 1: belief in a messiah as the savior of mankind 2: religious devotion to an ideal or cause
Mes-si-as \mə-ˈsi-əs/ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. Aram *mēshihā*]: MES- SIAH 1
messieurs *pl* of MONSIEUR
mess jacket *n* (1891): a fitted waist-length man's jacket worn esp. as part of a dress uniform
mess kit *n* (ca. 1877): a compact kit of nested cooking and eating utensils for use by soldiers and campers
mess-mate \mes-ˈmāt/ *n* (1746): a person with whom one regularly takes mess (as on a ship)
mess over *vi* (1965) *slang*: to treat harshly or unfairly: ABUSE

about \ə-ˈbut/, kitten, F table, further \ˈfɜr/, ash \ˈæʃ/, ace \ˈæs/, mop, mar \ˈmɑp/, chin \ˈtʃɪn/, bet \ˈbet/, easy \ˈgiː/, hit \ˈhɪt/, ice \ˈaɪ/, job \ˈdʒɒp/, sing \ˈsɪŋ/, law \ˈlɔː/, boy \ˈbɔɪ/, thin \ˈθɪn/, the \ˈði/, loot \ˈluːt/, foot \ˈfʊt/, vision \ˈvɪʒən/, a, k, p, ce, ce, ue, ue, see Guide to Pronunciation

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